HALF OF THE VOLUNTREES WILL START SOUTH IN A PEW HOURS.

nd, Kinth, and Fourteenth New York Regiments Ordered to Chickmanga and the fixty-firth to Washington-Major-Conerale Assigned to the Seven Army Corpo-Gen. Marritt to Command the New Bepartment of the Pacific, Which Includes the Philippine Islands-About 1,200 Troops to He Sout to Mantin on the City of Politing.

WASHINGTON, May 16 .- Within a few hours mearly half of the volunteer army will be on the move from the State rendesvous to the points of mobilisation south of Mason and Dixon's line. Telegraphic reports received by the Adjutant-General show that 70,000 men have been accepted by the various recruiting officers and that nearly all of these have been mustered into the Federal service. On account of the lack facilities for providing subsistence at Government expense in the State encampments, the Administration desires to have the soldiers transported to camp in the South with the least possible delay. Definite orders were sent to the commanding officers of regiments in several of the States to-day, directing that troops be moved at once. The orders give directions for calling on the nearest quartermaster and commissary depots for necessary supplies and for camp rations for thirty days. The commanding officers are also directed to secure from the same depots the usual travel rations. The orders provide for movements of troops as follows: Wiscousin, Second Regiment of infantry, to

Chickamauga; Missouri, First and Second regi ments to Chickamauga; Nebraska, First Regiment to San Francisco; Massachusetts, Sixth Regiment to Washington; Utah, two batteries of artillery to San Francisco; Wyoming, one battery of artillery to San Francisco; Colorado, First Regiment of infantry to San Francisco; New Hampshire, First Regiment to Chickamauga; New York, Second, Ninth, Twelfth and Fourteenth regiments to Chickamauga, and Sixty-fifth Regiment to Washington; Illinois, Sixth Regiment to Washington, and First, Third and Fifth Regiments to Chickamauga; Ohio, First, Second, Fourth and Sixth regiments of infantry and two batteries of artillery to Chickamauga; Kansas, Twenty-first Regiment to Chickamauga; Indiana, 157th, 158th and 160th regiments to Chickamauga; New Jersey, First Regiment to Washington; Michigan, Thirty-first Regiment to Chickamauga; Oregon Second Regiment to San Francisco; Georgia, Second Regiment to Tampa; Maryland, Fifth Regiment to Chickamauga; Penusylvania, Sixth. Eighth, Twelfth and Thirteenth regiments to Washington; West Virginia, First Regiment to Chickamauga; Idaho, one battalion to San Fran

In an order issued to-day by the Major-Gen. eral commanding the army, Major-Generals were assigned to command the seven army corps as follows: Major-Gen. John R. Brooke U. S. A., the First Corps and the Department of the Gulf: Major-Gen. William M. Graham, U. S. V., the Second Corps, with headquarters at Falls Church, Virginia; Major-Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. V., the Third Corps, reporting to Major-Gen. Brooke, Chickamauga; Major-Gen. John J. Coppinger, U. S. V., the Fourth Corps, Mobile, Ala.; Major-Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. V., the Fifth Corps, Tampa, Fla.; Major-Gen, Elwell S. Ocia, U. S. V., to report to Major-Gen. Merritt, U. S. A., for duty with troops in the Department of the Pacific: Major-Gen, James H. Wilson, U. S. V., the Sixth Corps, Chickamauga, reporting to Major-Gen. Brooke; Major-Gen. Fitzbugh Lee, U. S. V., the Seventh Corps, Tampa, Fla.

The same order places Major-Gen. Wesley Merritt in command of the Department of the Pacific and Major-Gen. Joseph H. Wheeler in command of the cavalry division at Tampa, Fla. It is the intention of the Administration to give Gen. Wheeler charge of all the cavalry forces in the United States during the war. It will be noticed from the language used in the order assigning Gen. Merritt to his command that a new military department been created by the This is the Department of the Pacific, and includes the territory of the Philippine Islands. While Gen. Merritt is in the Philippines as Military Governor, those islands will be recog nized in all orders and procedure of the War Department as forming a regular military de partment under the authority of the United States Government. This official announcement appeared on the bulletin board outside of the office of the Secretary of the Navy to-day:

"Admiral Dewey was informed that officers, men, and supplies would be sent out to Manila by the City of Peking. About 1,200 troops will go."

The final decision to send the City of Peking with troops during the protent week was reached in a conference of the President with Secretary Alger and Major-Gen. Miles to-day. It was said at the department that the City of Bydney also would sall during the week with a load of troops and supplies for the Philippines Thus far only four ships for transport purposes on the Pacific have been chartered by the Government. Those are the City of Peking, the City of Sydney, the Australia, and the Centennial. The first two are ready to sail at any time, the Australia wil be ready in a few days, and the Centennial is at Scattle waiting orders. There is no likelihood that more than 2,500 or 3,000 soldiers will leave the Pacific coast for Manila during the present week but it is the expectation of the Government that very soon after Gen. Merritt reaches San Francisco additional troops to the number of 12,000 or 15,000 will embark to co-operate with Admiral Dewey. Under the present ar rangements for transportation it would be impossible to land all of the desired force on the other side of the Pacific before fall. The Administration expects, however, to secure other transpert vessels at reasonable prices within a few days. Official denial is made of the state ment that the Government has chartered the stenmships Conemaugh and Ohio.

Under the plan of distribution of volunteer troops, the War Department recently announced that regiments from certain States would be assigned "to commanders of military departments for coast defence and reserve." It has not yet been unnounced just what disposition will be made of these troops. It is certain that they will be the last of the volunteers to leave their State camps, and it is probable that some of them when ready will be sent to the regular places of mobilization in the South. Others will be tationed at coast defence fortifications. It was learned to-day that the Rhode Island regiment would be sent to some point on Long Island, but the locality was not stated. The same disposi tion may be made of the Connecticut volunteers. though it is likely that the one battery of light artillery and two batteries of heavy artillery from that State will be sent to the front as soo as the Administration is ready to begin military operations in Cuba. Artillery batteries in the volunteer army are too scarce to permit leaving

The slowness with which Connecticut is make ing up its quota of State troops has caused some remark at the War Department. Differences of opinion among the State authorities have arises and the result of this and other causes is that no soldiers have been mustered at Niantic and not more than one-half of the required quota have even been passed upon by the mustering officer An effort is being made to raise the quota mostly from the First Regiment of State troops Saturday nearly 100 were rejected for physical disqualifications. The other regiment of State troops, notably the Second, are jealous, and the officers of the Second Regiment are making an effort to thave the Government accept their services. The Second is said to be entirely equipped for field service and the men are eager to go to the war.

n. Francis L. Guenther has been ordered to the command of the proposed military encampment at Munson's Hill, Fairfax county, Wa., near Fort Myer. Gen. Guenther was, until otion, in command of the Fourth Artillery at Washington Barracks. He is a

prominent at Harper's Ferry in suppressing John Brown's raid, and at Pittsburg Landing and the siege of Corinth. At one time during the rebellion he was in command of Camp Marshall at Washington. Gen, Guenther will be allowed to name the proposed camp at Munson's Hill, and it is not unlikely that he will call it Camp Rosecrans, in honor of his former supe-

FIRST REGIMENT ORDERED TO MOVE.

One Thousand Men and Pifty-one Officers Will SEA GIRT, N. J., May 16,-The First Regiment has received orders to vacate Camp Voorhee and proceed at once to Washington. The orders came shortly before noon te-day and Col. Campbell notified the twelve Captains to have everything made ready for an early start. The news was received with a great deal of rejoloing, and the shouts and cheers from the voluneers could be heard from one end of the camp to the other. Many of the soldiers are disapbecause they are ordered further south than Washington. They believed that they would go at least as far as Chattanooga, and many were of the opinion that their destination would be Tampa. The men are very glad to get away. One of them said this afternoon that since the volunteers have been in camp there has been nothing but excursions and visitors, and now that the troops are ordered away these will stop. Col. Campbell said this afternoon that he had not the slightest knowledge as to when his regimen would embark for Washington.

Every soldier is equipped with an overcoat poncho, woolien blanket, knapsack, haveraack, knife, fork, spoon, frying pan, combination plate and saucepan, cup, canteen, a belt to hold forty-five rounds of ammunition, and a rifle and bayonet. The whole outfit weighs nearly fifty pounds. While the destination of the troops is Washington there is a prevailing belief that the information to this effect has been received by the commanding officers.

Col. Benjamin A. Lee of the Third Regiment is superintending the work of distributing supplies to the various companies under his co mand. Should the Third receive orders to go to the front at once it could not comply within twenty-four hours because the men are not fully equipped. This is not the fault of the State officers. The blame lies entirely with the War Department, which has been slow to respond to the request made by Gov. Voorhees. The next order for a regiment to move, however, will probably come to the Third. If another is wanted the Second will go out. The War De partment has asked for only 3,000 troops from New Jersey, and unless the order is increase no other troops will be sent here.

One thousand men and fifty-one officers will go out with the First Regiment. Col. Georg Olcott of Quartermaster-General Donnely's staff has been detailed by the Governor to accompan the First Regiment to Washington. He will have entire charge of the commissary department until the assignment is made by the War Department. The non-commissioned officers of the First Regiment received their warrants today soon after the order from Secretary Alger was received. These warrants date from the day the companies were mustered into the regular army service.

Capt. Alvin H. Graff of the Fourth Regiment has been commissioned as Captain and Adjutant of the First Regiment. Chaplain Jones of Bayonne, who was injured on Saturday night by being thrown from his horse, is still confined to his room at the Governor's cottage. He is badly bruised, but his injuries are not serious. Dr. William S. Terriberry has been commissioned an assistant surgeon of the Second Regiment. His father, G. W. Terriberry, furnished all the med ical supplies needed for the troops. He report that there are only four cases in the hospital and in each instance the patient is suffering with nothing more serious than a heavy cold.

Major Charles F. Adams, who was commisioned by Gov. Voorbees as surgeon of the Seond New Jersey Regiment, has been an assist ant surgeon in the New Jersey National Guard for several years, assigned to the Second Bat

talion of the Second Regiment. When the command was ordered to Sea Girt Dr. Adams placed his practice in charge of Dr Wallace of New York and went to camp with fore the Medical Board for examination, and it is said by his friends that he missed but on question in an examination which lasted two ours, while his physical test was perfect Nevertheless he was rejected.

Col. Hine and the other officers of the Secon Regiment disapproved of the treatment ac corded Dr. Adams, and the matter was laid be fore Gov. Voorhees. Just at this time Dr Grady, surgeon of the Second, went home, and Gov. Voorhees promoted Captain and Assistan Surgeon Adams to the rank of Major and sur geon, and placed him at the head of the medical staff of the Second Regiment,

OUR TROOPS ON THE ROAD. The Seventy-first Boys Warmly Received a

SAVANNAH, Gs., May 16.—The Second Massa chusetts and the Seventy-first New York regiments of infantry passed through Savannah on seven special trains over the Plant system this morning on their way to Tampa. The Massa chusetts regiment, on three specials, was th first to pass through. The first special arrived at 3:50 o'clock, the second at 4 and the third a 4:15. Each of the trains stopped at the station about fifteen minutes. The Massachusetts boys came through so early that there were few cople to meet them. They all travelled in Pennsylvania railroad coaches and were made omfortable, each man being allowed to occup an entire seat to himself. The officers travelled

n Pullman sleepers. Each train was made up of thirteen coache making ninety-one in all. The men had hardtack, coffee, fresh meat and beans for food. The Seventy-first Regiment of New York, travelling in four specials, began arriving at 9 o'clock The second special came in fifteen minutes later. The third special rolled in at 9:30 and the fourth arrived at 9:40. The first three trains only remained fifteen minutes, but the fourth section stopped over two hours.

The soldiers yelled as they were passing through the suburbs coming into the city and the noise attracted a large crowd to the station to see the "Yankees." A lot of young women were at the station and the infantrymen were not long in making acquaintances. As souvenirs the boys presented those they met with a hardtack upon which their names and addresse were written in pencil, and from the windows o the cars the soldiers waved the United States and Cuhan flags, which they carried in abund ance. Some of the young women presented the

roops with flowers. "We thank you for the blossoms, ladies." aid one of the boys, "but would appreciate a sandwich more."

ONE NEGRO COMPANY.

The Righth Massachusetts Has a Colored Com-

pany with Colored Officers. SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., May 16.-The Fighth Regiment left Camp Dewey at 4 o'clock cott, and marched to the station, where a train was taken at 5 o'clock, on the Boston and Albany road, en route to Chickamauga, Thore are 896 men and 47 officers in the regiment. Gov. Welcott delivered the commissions to the Sixth Regiment this afternoon. This regiment will probably leave for Washington on Wednes day. It has one company of colored men, and Capt. William William and Lieuts. Jackson and Braxton are the first colored men in the history of the United States to receive United States Army commissions in such a time. This company is the only one in this State of negroes mustered into the United States service and is the only colored company in the country attached to a white regiment.

Adjt.-Gen. Corbin has ordered the Ninth Regiment to Long Island, and great is the indignation thereat among the men in that regiment. It is a Boston command, and Gen. Cor. Artillery at Washington Barracks. He is a
West Pointer and has a fine war record. He
served during the latter part of the war under
Rescorans, in the Army of the Cumberland; was TWO REGIMENTS SWORN IN.

THE FOURTHERTH AND SHOOND PROVISIONAL TAKE THE OATH.

of Previsional to Start for Chickamauga This Morning-The Sixty-firth Schoduled to Start South To-Day-Fourteen "Flunkers" Drummed Out, and Two of Them Egged Col. Grant Orders a Man Stripped of Sits Suttens Secause He Instited on Going Heme to See Mis Dying Mother, but Melenta.

CAMP BLACK, HEMPSTRAD PLAINS, L. I., MAY 16.—The great volunteer army of the United States, organized at the call of the President was strengthened by two regiments to-day. The Second Provisional Regiment, made of separate companies from various parts of the State, and the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn were mustered into the Federal ser Capt. Schuyler, the chief recruiting officer, to-day, and only obstacles which could not be foreseen prevented the Sixty-fifth Regiment of Ruffalo from going in with them. To-day Col. Welch's boys will get their chance, and if proper arrangements for transportation can be made, they will leave camp to-morrow with the Second Provisional Regiment, the latter for Chicksmauga Park and the Sixty-fifth for Washington.

Despite the orders to Col. Grant of the Fourteenth Regiment to move "at once" for the South, it is unlikely that he will be able to do better than be third in the race to get out of here. His regiment is in wretched condition so tion came near being put saide in favor of the Sixty-fifth Regiment to-day on account of its unpreparedness. As it was, the Second Pro orders from Washington to Col. Grant last night.

Altogether this has been the busiest day Camp Black has seen since it was founded. Orders from Washington to the Coloness of three regi ments, none of which was ready to leave here avidently woke the mustering officers up to the fact that, should the demand for the troops here suddenly become urgent, it would be impossible for a single regiment to answer "Ready," be cause, with the single exception of one battallo of the Fourteenth Regiment mustered in last week, not a man in camp had had an opportu nity to take the oath. Capt, Schuyler was up at Col. Grant's headquarters. Arriving there he ound that, although they had been working all night, the officers of that regiment had not suc eeded in quite completing the last battalion. The second battalion was ready, but Capt Schuyler stated very emphatically that he couldn't delay the proceedings while the officer intshed their work. He would proceed to the Second Provisional Regiment, which has been ready since last Friday, he said, and then take up the Fourteenth if the organization was

ready. This was a great disappointment to Col. Gran and his officers, as it had been distinctly stated by the Governor and Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghast that the regiments to fill the Government's demands would be chosen in the order in which they were mustered in. There was no help for it, however, and Capt. Schuyler passed on to the Second Provisional Regiment. Col. Hardin and his mer were delighted at the chance to get in. The Colonel said that he was all ready, every man in his regiment having been passed by the medical examiners and the regimental muster rolls be-ing completed. Capt. Schuyler wanted the whole regiment on the field at once, but this was impossible, as one company was out on provost guard duty in the neighboring towns and another company was on guard duty at Gen.

Col. Hardin pleaded so earnestly with Capt. Schuyler to start in on the first two battalions and give him time to round up the other two ompanies while he was at work that the officer finally yielded. The regiment looked very fine as it marched out on the field, and it was greeted with cheers. Despite the fact that all the men the organization came from out of town, there was a big crowd of their friends on hand Most of the women in the crowd wept, and this is getting to be the regular thing when the reginents are mustered in. The women folks are much more stirred than the men over the olemnity of the mustering ceremony, and they look at those in whom they are particularly interested as though they never expected to see them sgain.

Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghast and several other offieers from Albany and Gen. Roe and some of the members of his staff witnessed the mustering in. Gen. Tillinghast wanted to see his old company, the Sixth of Troy, go into the army, and or that express purpose. As the oath was put to each company the men responded with "We willi" in voices that could be heard a mile away. Each company did the same thing, and it developed afterward that the men had agreed among themselves to show how they feel about serving the country by yelling out the response at the top of their lungs. When Capt. Schuyler had finished the two battalions Col. Hardin had not succeeded ingetting the companies on guard duty together, so the mustering officer went on with his other duties, and at 5:30 in the afternoon returned to the Second Provisional and finished up the regiment. Then he swore in the field and staff officers.

The roster of the latter is as follows: Col. E. E. Hardin, Lleut.-Col. J. H. Lord, Adjt. James J Phelan, Majors Austen Yates and James W Loster, Regimental Quartermaster Edward U Alden, and Chaplain Hector Hall. The com panies sworn in were the Ninth of Whitehall Capt. Greenough; the Eighteenth of Glens Falls, Capt. Davis; the Twenty-second of Sara toga, Capt. Rich; the Thirty-second of Hoosick Falls, Capt. Stevens; the Sixth of Troy, Capt, Gale; the Seventh of Cohoes, Capt. Collins; the Twelfth of Troy, Capt, Trainor; the Twentyfirst of Troy, Capt. Dunnspaugh; the Forty sixth of Amsterdam, Capt. Vunk; the Thirtyfirst of Mohawk, Capt. Wiherstein; the Thirtysixth of Schenectady, Capt. Andrews, and the Thirty-seventh of Schenectady, Capt. Border. In all 1,012 men were sworn in, which brings the regiment within sixteen of the maximum

The Sixty-fifth Regiment might have been sworn in this afternoon, but Col. Welch was it New York until about 2 o'clock, and Capt. Schuyler turned his attention to the Fourteenth first, however, telephoning Col. Welch that if he could possibly get through with the Four eenth in time he would muster in the Sixty-fifth

in the course of the day. Col. Grant turned out his two remaining bat talions promptly, and they took the rest of the afternoon. The publication of the plan to take the Fourteenth out of camp to-day brought hundreds of people here, and consequently the regiment got an ovation when it marched out on the field. When the men marched back into their company streets again and broke ranks, there was a rush on the part of the crowd to get inside the lines which the sentries could not withstand. The men congratulated the new United States infantrymen, but the women cried over them, and there were many pathetic little scenes Col. Grant and his staff and field officers were sworn in after the regiment had been disposed of. Two privates in Company C of the Fourteenth Regiment, who had been passed by the medical men, and were in line with the company ready

to march out on the field this afternoon, were suddenly taken ill. They were E. Westervelt and J. B. Titus. Westervelt fell in a fit and Titus had an attack of vertigo. Both were taken to the regimental hospital, and their names were dropped from the muster rolls. Fortunately Company C had several men over who had passed the physical examinations, and they jumped in and filled the gap caused by the sickness of Westerveit and Titue.

As to the movement of troops nothing of a definite nature is known here, although the air is full of rumors. The nearest to official information that a SUN reporter could get this afternoon came from an officer high up in the guard, and is as follows: The first regiment to move will be the Second Provisional; then the Sixtyfifth, and then the Fourteenth. The Sixty-fifth is to be mustered in at 8:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, but the object of moving it before the th, which should be ahead of it, according to the marching regulations prescribed by Gov. Black, is not explained. The Second

Provisional starts for Chickamauga at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the Sixty-fifth ten hours later, if transportation can be arranged. The destination of the latter regiment is supposed to be Washington. The Fourteenth Reg-iment is to follow the Second Provisional South just as soon as it is ready to move, which may not be until Wednesday or Thursday, because

of its lack of equipment. As for the future of Camp Black, the same official said that the proposition to bring the regiments now at Peckskill here was under discussion to-day and the result would be known to-morrow. This forecast comes from a man who should know what he is talking about. In connection with the future of Camp Black it can be said that the War Department is serious considering the question of putting a lot of soldlers here. Lieut. Hale of Gen. Merritt's staff was here to-day and said that he still thinks Hempstead Plains an ideal place for an meampment. Gen. Merritt, he said, has order to call 13,000 men within a week, and it was puite possible that he would put a part of the division in camp here. As for the regiments ncamped here now which have not been mus ered in, the work of getting them ready will be surried as fast as it can be.

The Sixty-ninth has finished its medical exam nations; the First Provisional will be through to-morrow morning, and the Forty-seventh and Twenty-second regiments can be ready within s day. The Third Provisional Regiment is through with the examinations and may be mustered in after the Sixty-fifth to-morrow. The cavalry troops have not been examined medically yet but the troopers were very much encouraged to day when they read that orders had been issued from Washington for two troops of cavalry. They hoped that they would be selected.

Mustering out was almost as much the order of the day as mustering in, the only difference being that the latter was official while the former was not. Fourteen "flunkers," as they are called here now, were drummed out of camp to-day. They were subjected to treatment of the most violent order, and, as a man remarked this afternoon, "It takes ten times as much courage to sneak out of enlisting as it does to go ahead and take chances of being killed by the Spaniarda." Two of the men who went home to-day were egged by their indignant fellow townsmen, and before they got outside of the sentry lines they were scarcely recognizable. Over three hundred eggs were thrown at them, and at least a third of these landed. The men were John Young and Leslie Tanner of the Twenty-ninth Separate Company of Medina, attached to the Third Provisional Regiment. These men and two others, Harry Herdendorf and William Cronk of the same company, passed the physical examinations, but developed yellow streaks when it came to signing the muster rolls. Herdendorf and Cronk managed to sneak out this morning without being observed, and the company, when it learned of this, resolved that Tanner and Young should not play in any such luck. Where they procured the eggs is not known, but they got them somewhere and invited the First Com pany of Rochester, the Twenty-fifth Company of Tonawanda and the Forty-first Company of Syra cuse to assist in sending Tanner and Young off

When the men appeared they were greeted with hoots and howis. The first egg throws hit Tanner squarely in the mouth. Young got one on the shoulder, and then the fragile missles began to come thick and fast. The mer were simply plastered from head to foot. It was mercy when the eggs ran out and the men turned to yells of derision to express their disgust. The officers of the companies and of the regiment made a feeble attempt to prevent the outburst, but it was useless. Tanner is a grandson of Gen. Tanner, who fought in the war of 1812. Frank Dake, John Perry, and William McCann of the Forty-eighth Separate Company of Oswego, also a part of the Third Provisional Regiment, were drummed out of camp at about 2 o'clock. The whole company gathered on the sentry line and yelled, "Cowarda!" "Yellov Jackets!" "Curs!" and similar epithets at them. The abuse was directed principally at Dake and Perry, but McCann, who was allowed to go home because he is known to have a big family. suffered by being with them. The drum and bugle corps played various humiliating airs in

discord as the men marched away. The most serious affair of the kind to-day occurred at about 9 o'clock this morning when seven men were drummed out of Company D of the Tenth Battalion of Albany, which is a part of the First Provisional Regiment, These men were so violently assaulted that Lieut.-Col. Stackpole feared that some of them would be killed and rushed out of his tent and succeeded in driving the men back long enough to let the "flunkers" escape. The men who went home in disgrace were A. C. Benshaw, Charles P. Klinger, Samuel McComb, William F. McGill, thert Marx, F. J. Rapp, and F. M. Holmes The excuse given by these men for flunking was that their commander, Capt, Dentson, had been rejected on physical examination and Lieut. Gracie put in his place. Their late comrades say that it's a plain case of yellow streak and they thumped the seven men mercilessly this morning.

The case of Capt, Denison has been much talked of here. He has commanded D Company for fifteen years, but was rejected by Surgeon Major Davis two days ago. It was said that he had a weak heart. Capt, Denison was very much cut up over his rejection and called on Col. Henry, the Assistant Surgeon-General here, yesterday, and asked him to examine him. Col. Henry did so, and while he declines to tell the result of the examination it is understood that he believed Capt, Denison to be sound. He advised the Captain to submit to a third examination at the hands of Surgeon-Major Maus of the United States Army, who is ata tioned here, and abide his decision, but, instead of doing this, Capt. Denison went to Albany and laid his case before Gov. Black.

Now it is alleged by his friends that he was the victim of a conspiracy, because as senior Captain of the battalion he was in line for a Major's commission and there were others who wanted the place. There are plenty of Capt. Denison's friends still in the company, and they're going to remain there; and there is little doubt that the men who left seized on the Cap tain's rejection as a pretext.

There came near being an unpleasant scene in camp to-day. Private John Heleght of Company C. Fourteenth Regiment, who lives at 57 St Mark's place, Brooklyn, received word to-day that his mother had had a stroke of paralysis and was dying. His sister came to camp with a note from Dr. Charles Smith, in which he said that Mrs. Heicght's life might be prolonged if she could see her son. In great distress Height went to Col. Grant and asked permission to go ome. He would not stay more than forty-eight hours, he said, and if the regiment moved before that time he would follow it at his own expense and join it as soon as possible. Col. Grant bsolutely refused to let the man go home.

"Very well," said Height; "I shall go any I have passed my examination and stand ready to fight for my country, but if my dying mother wants to see me she shall."

"Captain," said Col. Grant to Capt. Avery the man's commander, "cut this man's buttons off; take sway his stripes, and have him drummed out of camp in disgrace." When the regiment heard the story it re-

solved, in the event of Col. Grant sticking to his determination, to cheer Height out of camp The drum and bugle corps resolved not to play the "Rogues' March," and Capt. Avery, after studying the regulations, decided that he had no authority to take the buttons and stripes from the man. So he went and shook hands with Heleght and gave him a suit of citizen's clothes, which the man donned. After the mustering in of the regiment the men gathered around Beicght's tent to see what had happened. They had made up their minds to carry the man who was supposed to be going out in disgrace to the picket lines on their shoulders and then send him off with a cheer. Col. Grant changed his mind about letting Height go home toward evening, much to the relief of his officers, who saw the drumming out developing into a triumphal march and Height into a hero instead of disgraced man. Height will not return to camp. The position in which he was put led him to resign the moment he was informed that the requested leave of absence had been granted. Privates Stewart, Carbardt, Kerner and Cook

to go home to-day, having been rejected on the physical examination, Acting Captain Mo-Laughlia told them that Col, Grant had ordered them to leave their uniforms in camp. As the four men had left their ordinary clothes in the armory in Brooklyn they made a protest about the matter. They were taken to the guardhouse and stripped of the uniforms, and the cast-off clothing of some recruits was tossed to them. They had to put these clothes on in order to get home. Col. Grant said last night that he had taken the uniforms from the men because so many rejected men had falled to send back their uniforms after going bome that he was getting short, and had resolved not to take chances of

losing any more. The four rejected men left camp looking like so many tramps. The best clothes they could find in the cast-off heap were so ragged and tat tered that they scarcely held together. Private Green of Company I, Thirteenth Battalion, was sent home to-day for being impudent to his commander, Capt. Turpin.

Lieut,-Col. Avery D. Andrews left here for Chickamauga to-night. He has received orders to report at once to Gen. Brooke.

COL. GREENE WILL STICK.

No Will Lead the Ninth Regiment, and Most o the Old Officers Will He with Him STATE CAMP, PERKSKILL, N. Y., May 16 .- The threatened disruption in the Board of Officers o the Ninth Regiment over the nomination of Col been averted. It is an old tradition in the Ninth that it should always be led by a man elected from its own board, and when Col, Greene heard last night that a number of the officers felt so badly over the violation of this tradition he made up his mind to refuse the place of commanding officer rather than cause a breach it the regiment. He let this be known, and, as a result, he and Col. Soward had a long and con fidential talk, in the course of which Col. Greene was assured that no part of the opposition was

toward him personally. Before the evening was over Col. Greene re ceived a letter signed by nearly all of the officers of the regiment urging him to accept the place of Colonel. Under these influences Col. Greene determined to stick, and the wisdom of his course was manifest to-day. The heat of disappointment had dissipated itself during the night, and to-day a number of the line field, and staff officers, who had declared the night before that they would never so into the field except behind a Ninth Regiment leader, changed their minds and said they would stick. It looks now as though substantially the whole Board of Officers would remain with Col. Greens except one or two whose business affairs make it impossible for them to muster in for two years without their suffering great losses. One of these is Quarter master Pratt. He is a dentist and he has spen years in building up his business. He has been member of the regiment for fifteen years and he hates to give up the service. He will make his decision within a day or two.

The work of preparing the Ninth for muster proceeded with regularity during the day, with the result that forty-two men were accepted and sixteen rejected. Recruits come from New York every day in just about the number required to keep the ranks of the regiment full. Col. Sew ard said to-day that he hoped to have a battallon ready to muster in to-morrow. The Eighth has second battalion ready to muster and the third one is all full and only waiting for its muster rolls to be completed. Orders were out to day for the mustering in of the Second Battalion, and every preparation had been made for it, but just before 5 o'clock, when the ceremony was to have begun, rain began to fall heavily and the idea was abandoned for the day. This Second Battalion consists of Companies E, F, G, and H. With it will be mustered in Major Isaac Freeman and the following com-

Company E-Capt, Theodore S. Lyon, First Lieut, George F. Jacoby, Second Lieut, W. W. Frost.

Company F-Capt. E. T. Donnelly, First Lieut. Hayden J. Bates, Second Llaut, George Heicke, Company G-Capt. Ambrose M. Lock, First Lieut, John Kearney, Second Lieut, Arthur

Company H-First Lieut, George L. Baker, Jr. Quartermaster Wentworth of the Eighth was much exercised yesterday because he had not peen able to get his officers' mess started, and because he had not yet received arms, uniforms. and equipments to complete the outfit of the regiment. Upon the latter subject Col. Storey had news to-night which will set Wentworth's nind at ease. Col. Storey got word from New York that there were then on the way to Roa Hook and affoat forty-eight cases, containing all the arms, uniforms, and other State articles to fit out the Eighth complete.

Meantime, for lack of arms, four c have never had a moment's drill with pieces, Still, these men have not suffered much, even in a military sense, for they needed a lot of other training. Setting-up exercises have kept them busy during a good part of the morning drill hour, and these have been extended to some parts of the later drill times.

One of the odd sights that may be seen here is long lines of men in military array suddenly irning themselves into leap-frog parties, the end man of a company or section starting the sport, leaping over man after man until he is at the other end of the line. Each man follows him in turn, and afterward the sport is varied by the leapers going over two men at every jump. This is all according to regulations, it is

The Twelfth is all ready to move toward Chickamanga and is only waiting for transportation and supplies. Col. Leonard got a telegram from Col. Kimball, United States Quartermaster General in New York, to-day, asking when the regiment would be ready to move. "We are waiting for you," was the answer, "We are ready at any time."

As to supplies, Lieut, Granger Adams, U. S. A., who has that matter in charge, is all ready for them with rations. He completed the supply that he bas at Ros Hook to-day by buying a lot of onions and potatoes in Peckskill.

The Twelfth will take with it the tents in which it is now housed and all of its State equipments, and when it goes that part of the field where it lies will be left bare. Lieut.-Col. Seiter said to-day that he did not expect the regiment would move before Thursday. The Twelfth hoped to get some target practice before it left here. It had a lot of targets built and a requisition was made for 50,000 ball cartridges the requisition was not filled, and Gen. Doyle told Col. Leonard that it had been decided several years ago that no shooting should be allowed at the old range here, because of danger

Major Ward made an interesting report to Major Maus, U. S. A., to-day regarding the weeding-out process by which the men of the I welfth Regiment have been chosen. It took bout 2,500 volunteers from which to choose the 1,008 men now mustered in. Of this number 1.582 were examined by the surgeons, and 574, or over 36 per cent., were rejected for physical disabilities.
A telegram was sent from here to Adjt.-Gen.

Tillinghast to-day saying that the Twelfth Regiment expected to leave for Chickamauga to morrow morning.

MORE YALE MEN ENLIST.

Seventees of Them Fill Up the Gaps in a New Britain Company. NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 16 .- Seventeen more Yale undergraduates this afternoon volunteered

and went to the front as members of the Connecticut National Guard. The disqualification of so many members of Company E (New Britain) of the First Regiment has weakened that company so thoroughly that its officers in despair sent to Yale for recruits from the long waiting list at the university. The Yale mer have been easer to go with a company of their own, but were turned down by Gov. Cooks. They responded patriotically to the call of the First Regiment this afternoon, and the seventeen volunteers will go to Niantic to-morrow to begin drilling as infantrymen. The new recruits were procured by Corporal C. C. Jones of the Yale platoon of artillery now in camp, and by B. M. Holden, clerk of Company E. Corporal Jones said that the Yale troops expected to go of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment, started | to Mobile this work,



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ONE REGIMENT OF FIVE READY. welfth New York to Go South at Once-80.000 Men to Remain to This Department.

Lieut.-Col. Amos S. Kimball, Depot Quartermaster at New York, received orders yesterday o provide transportation from Hempstead, L. L. and Peckskill, N. Y., to Chickamauga, for the Second, Ninth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth regiments, New York Volunteers, and for the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers from South Framingham to Chickamauga. Upon receipt of the orders Col. Rimball informed the command ing officers of the regiments named that transportation would be ready as soon as the troops were ready.

ommands were ready to move at any moment, Further inquiry, however, showed that the only regiment really ready yesterday was the Twelfth, at Peekskill. To the Quartermaster of this regiment a carload of extra uniforms and clothing was sent last night on the Government boat Gen. Meigs. The command will leave Peekskill this morning unless the order is changed. The other regiments will be moved as soon as Col. Kimball has positive assurances that they are ready. The Pennsylvania Railroad will transport all

the Peekskill troops, the Baltimore and Ohio the troops at Hempstead, and the Boston and Alpany, in connection with the West Shore and the Baltimore and Ohio, the troops from New After all the volunteers ordered South have

been moved, there will still be left in the State camps in the Department of the East about 30,000 men. Gen. Merritt said yesterday that it was his desire to assemble all these soldiers in two camps. He thought that Sea Girt would do very well for one camp. The other, he thought, would be near Boston.

GREETED BY HASTINGS.

another Pennsylvania Regiment for the Front Passes Through Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 16.-Col. Goode passed through Harrisburg this evening with the First Regiment, bound for Chickamauga, There was another great crowd at the Union Station to greet the suldier boys and wish them godspeed. Gov. Hastings, Attorney-General Mc Cormick, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Private Secretary Beitler passed through the trains. The Governor held a hand-shaking evee. The regiment is travelling southward in three sections, the first section being made up of camp equipage and horses, the second the companies of the first battalion, and the third the companies of the second battalion. When the men left Mount Gretna it was raining hard, and as they had a long wait before the cars were ready for them, all were drenched. The spirits of the men, however, revived before they reached Harrisburg, and their cheers and shouts and songs could be heard before the train reached the station. They supplemented their commissary supplies here by purchasing bread and other rations not embraced in the regular army regulations. Col. Goode expects to reach Chickamauga about

GREENPORT'S HOME GUARD.

lesidents Make Preparations to Repol Any Venturesome Spanings.

GREENFORT, L. I., May 18,-Forty Springfield rifles and cartridge belts and 500 rounds of am nunition arrived here to-day from New London for arming a coast guard to protect Greenport from invasion by a Spanish force. The coast guard was organized a couple of weeks ago, with William E. Shipman as Captain and Leroy E. Raynor as orderly, for home protection. The membership includes some of the prominent and wealthy citizens who have expressed their willingness to shoulder arms in defence of Greenport, which it was feared might beco prey to a merciless Spanish privateer. Each of the members pays for his war equipments, and drills will be held semi-weekly so that the guard drills will be held somi-weekly so that the guard may be in shape for active service in a few days. Many of the timid residents believe that with the coast guard well equipped with rifles and a good stock of ammunition a Spanish force would be badly beaten in an attempt to land here.

Troops Out of Maryland's Control.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 16 .- An order from Gov. Lowndes and Adjt.-Gen. Wilmer was issued at Camp Wilmer this afternoon. It prowides for the breaking up of the encampment, so far as the staff of Maryland is concerned. The men, however, being mustered into the regular service of the United States, will remain at Pimlice, subject to marching orders from the War Department at Washington. It is exed that they will leave for Chickamauga on Thursday.

BURLINGTON, Vt., May 16.-The First Reginent Vermont National Guard, was mustered to-day into the United States service at Camp Olympia. The ceremony was performed by Major S. P. Jocelyn of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, assisted by Capt, Henry W. Hovey of the Twenty-fourth United States In-fantry. The regimentans its full complement of twelve companies of eighty-four mon each. THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

TERRIBLE SANITARY CONDITION OF BAVANA.

Troops Swarming in the Streets and Causes Bristling on Every Side-A British Sunner Says a Medern Battleship Right Easily Res duce Morro Castle-Gomes Defeats 1,000 Spanish Troops and Drives Them Into Cleasfuegos-Cubans Holding the East Trocha-

Special Cable Despatches to Tru Sus.

NASSAU, N. P., May 16,-The British cruises Talbot has arrived here from Havana. One of her officers said that everything was quiet in that city, but the people were momentarily expecting a crisis. Provisions were plentiful, bus held at very high prices. Beef was 50 cents a pound, potatoes 3 cents a pound, and bread 13 cents a pound. The officer said that a friend and he had in a common eating house a salad, a small custard, and two cups of tea, for which they paid \$5.

The sanitary conditions of the city were been rond description. Many of the crow of the Tale bot were prostrated with cramps and the ship's departure was hastened on that account. Foul odors were everywhere, and even reached the ship at her anchorage, which was the buoy used. by the Maine before she was moved. The wreck of the Maine was in full view, and experts on board the Talbot say she was undoubtedly blown up from the outside.

Only the officers and the chief petty officers of the Talbot were allowed to go ashore. They were treated with great respect, but were closely watched.

The Spanish officers whom they met insisted on paying for all refreshments, but in broken English told them that the English and the Yankees were all one. This officer talked with Spanish woman of education and refinement who told of her two sons being recently seized and shot, while her two daughters, aged 14 and 17, were assaulted and carried off by Spanish soldiers because she had expressed the wish that the Yankee army would soon invade the island. Troops swarm the streets, and every way one turns preparations for a siege are in evidence Cannon are stationed on every side and in the most unexpected places, even in the basements

A veteran of the Egyptian war, who was all the bombardment of Alexandria and is now one of the gunners of the Talbot, expresses the opinion that a modern battleship, well manned, would have no difficulty in reducing Morre

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 16,-On last Monday, in an engagement seven leagues from Cienfuegos, Gomez defcated 1,600 Spanish troops and drove them into the city. The Spanish were obliged to abandon the minor outer fortifications, and notified the neighboring planters that they most protect themselves. A fortnight ago Gen, Minocal passed Cienfue-

gos with 2,000 troops from Puerto Principe and Santa Clara on the way to invade Havana American landing party.

The Cubans are in possession of the famous Jucaro-Moron trocha, All the Spanish troops who were guarding that ineffective line of defence have been withdrawn to Havana.

LIFE IN SPAIN NOWADAYS. Dire Peverty of the People-Extreme Author

QUEEEC, May 16.-The steamship Ganges asrived here this morning from Cadiz. Caps. Dykes said that when he left on April 25 things cemed very quiet considering that the country was in a state of war. In fact, the land's internal dissensions seemed to occupy the popular mind even more than the troubles in America. An extremely strong anti-British feeling pre-

vailed. The people are in the direct poverty. When he left there were only three or four Spanish var vessels, chiefly torpedo boats, in the harbor, and there was no indication of preparations to receive a fleet. The Spaniards generally asserted that they were immensely handleanned to the present contest, but seemed confident that their ships could give a good account of themselves if

they got a fair show. The ammunition stored on the wharves was chiefly field supplies. There was a large quantity of coal. While the Ganges was in port & number of wounded and invalided men from Cuba were landed. Capt. Dykes says there is even more poverty in Italy than in Spain, and the condition of the people there is incredible.

Fine Searchlights for This Coast.

Twelve searchlights, to be mounted on fortific cations along the Atlantic coast, were shipped from here yesterday under direction of the Depot Quartermaster. The lights are the finest made and are of great power. The names of the fortifications where they are to be mounted are withhold.

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